/14 cont./

235 875 The proud araras perch on the roofs everywhere as constantly alert watchmen, greeting the stranger from afar with their deafening shrieks. The large, dark hyacinth-blue Macrocercus hyacinthinus is characteristic of the ornis of the Araguaia and always represented, furthermore the blue-yellow M. macao, as well as, although rarer, the scarlet M. militaris. Of course, the smaller green species of parrots at all possible age levels are also present.

Ornamental feathers are also provided for them by the herons and storks, as well as by the gleaming white Ardea egretta, the majestic, black-headed giant stork Mycteria jabiru, and the roseate spoonbill (A. cochlearis).

In addition one sees in the most colorful confusion the various species of ducks, grebes, boatbills, ostriches, curassows, etc.

Many of these birds are artificially adorned. Those with white feathers parade about in red paint; small feather tassels are tied to the wings of others (2).

● [232]

2. The Karaya also know how to change the color of the birds artificially, in particular making the feathers become yellow-colored. No details concerning the method used for this, however, could be learned.

231 The mammals captured young become extremely tame. They are either suckled by dogs, or the women themselves take them to their breasts. The commonest types of monkeys are Ateles, Cebus, and Hapale species, of rodents capybaras and agoutis. The peccary takes the place of the domestic swine. In the fourth Sambioa village we even saw a full-grown tapir wandering about.

Finally, of the reptiles there are tortoises, lizards, and young alligators. The latter, tied with a cord around the body, lie in the warm pools of the praias.

6:Cook M-3,4 (ca.1900) 1909
SP9 Caraja SP9

But even
235 these birds are regarded as members of the family, and no
[262] use is made of their flesh, nor even of their eggs. In recent
[237] years, however, the savages have begun to use them as an
231 article of trade with passing canoes. The most important domestic animals possessed by the Karayá besides fowls, are dogs and cats, which are widely distributed. They have no pigs. This animal is raised by the Kaiapó tribe, who obtained it originally from the civilized people, and use it as an article of trade. A veritable menagerie, in which the various bird families figure prominently, may always be seen around the largest Sambîõa villages. Many proud, magnificently plumaged, and ever-watchful macaws are always seen clinging to the tops of bare poles near the huts like watchers in their towers, or roosting on the roof of the hut; and if anything strange should approach, be it man or beast, they give warning in deafening screams—especially when civilized men—men wearing clothes—appear. Dogs, also, where they have such, bark fiercely when civilized men appear. This kind of man seems so extraordinary to them. Our dogs, in turn, make a fearful fuss when they see savage men for the first time—not only because of their exceedingly strange appearance, but also because of their odor.

235 Other birds kept by the Karayá in order to get their feathers to make ornaments, are the military bird, small storks, black-headed giant storks, cranes, the glittering white ardea, the beautiful, pink-feathered spoon bill, various wild ducks such as the canoe beak, rheas, or emus, which are the South American ostrich, and wild chickens. Birds that do not become so much attached to the family that they would not fly away, are held captive by having their wings clipped, or a few feathers plucked out. Many of these birds are decorated artificially. Those having white feathers are dyed red, while others have small bunches of bright feathers attached to their wings.

232 Some of the Brazilian Indians have a curious art by which they make nature change the color of the feathers of many of their captive birds. They jerk out the feathers they wish

6:Cook M-3,4 (ca. 1900) 1909
SP9 Caraja SP9

to color, then inject into the wounds a milky secretion taken from the skin of small frogs or toads. Therefore, when the new feathers grow out, they are of a brilliant yellow or orange color, without any mixture of blue or green, the natural color of the bird. It is said that when this new plumage is plucked, the next growth will still retain the new colors without further treatment. 232

Many of the mammals captured by the Karayá in infancy, become very tame. They are raised successfully, nursed either by a slut, or at the human breast. These tamed animals include various kinds of monkeys, the capibára, a rodent which becomes as large as a six-month old pig, agutís, picárres and tapirs. Of reptiles, the Karayá keep turtles, large lizards and alligators, the last named of which lie in pools of water on the sand bottoms, held captive by a cord around the body. The Karayáhy division has comparatively few domesticated creatures. 231 [184]

Like most of the South American tribes, the Karayá are primarily fishermen, obtaining their flesh food more from the river than from the forest. A few tribes, however, that do not live near streams of any importance, are compelled to rely almost wholly upon the chase for their meat, and so become more expert hunters than fishermen. As elsewhere stated, all the aborigines of South America, except the nomadic tribes, engage in agriculture to some extent, though to a very limited degree, except where they have obtained axes, grubbing-hoes and large knives from the civilized people. 433

The best time to fish along the Araguaya is during the rainless months from May to November, when the water is low, for when it rises, the fish are much more difficult to catch. During low water, the larger fish seek out the deep places in the river, where they may be easily taken. These places, which are well known to the natives, are above the smaller rapids, and also where there are certain rock formations which make deep holes, called *poços* by the Brazilians. 221 226

The fish of the Araguaya have the same characteristics as those of the Amazon valley in general. The giant pire, 226 136